

VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. EGFA-584

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, EE

DATE: 12 December 1952

FROM : Chief, FHB

ATTN: ☐ ☒

SUBJECT: GENERAL— OPERATIONAL/CALL

SPECIFIC— KIBITZ-201

REF: EGQW-1770

1. It is difficult for us to supply you with the information requested in the above reference. Since subject is known to us ONLY through KIBITZ-15, we, in turn, would have to get the answers through KIBITZ-15 (who more than likely cannot provide them in the exact detail required by you) instead of directly from the horse's mouth (KIBITZ-201).

2. However, in perusing subject's files we found several interesting points which we would like to bring to your attention. In comparing CIC trace received in EGQA-3840 with his PRQ, Part I, we found several discrepancies:

a. The CIC trace gives his place of birth as Bajsa, Yugoslavia, whereas the PRQ states Budapest, Hungary, PRQ infers he moved from Hungary to Yugoslavia in 1919. Early educational history is appropriately changed in CIC record.

b. Several details of his military history do not jibe. For instance, according to the CIC interrogation report he served in the Yugoslav Army from 1927-1929 and was discharged as a non-com. His PRQ says that he attended the Reserve Officer School in Semlin, and in 1930 was a Reserve Lieutenant in the Cavalry. The CIC report states further that in 1938 during a training phase in the Yugoslav office he was promoted to First Lieutenant. His PRQ says he attained that rank in 1934, that he was made Captain in 1938. Thenceforward the CIC report gives no more military history as such, but the PRQ says that in 1942 he was recognized as a Captain from Hungary, that in 1944 was assigned in the Waffen-SS Organizational Staff as an adjutant, and that in 1945 he was promoted to Sturmbannführer (Major).

c. His record from 1939 to war's end is uncertain. In the CIC report the German labor office asked him to take on an insurance job, which he did while continuing his studies at HOHENHEIM. In 1940 the labor office offered him a job as Wirtschaftsberater (agricultural adviser) to German settlers in Posen, and after war between Germany and Yugoslavia broke out in 1941 his superior agency the Landesbauernschaft Posen requested that he not be interned but allowed to remain on the job.

DIST: ☒
EE-3

COM-3
FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy ☐
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

RI COPY

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

-2-
SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

According to this report, he continued in the same job until 1945, serving in Kalisch, Graz, Posen, and Lodz (never once in the Balkans). According to his PRQ, however, he worked from 1940-1944 with the Reichsnährstand (Reich's Food Detachment) as a case worker and detachment leader, and in 1944 went into the Waffen-SS, Organizational Staff, as a "Southeast specialist." On his Fragebogen subject disclaimed having been a part of any Nazi organizations, much less the SS, stating simply that he had been a member of various automobile clubs.

d. The stamp of the German Nachrichtendienst was found on his person when he was picked up. The CIC report says he "never saw it before his arrest." He was furthermore arrested without registration papers. PRQ (Question 31) states no court, police, or Nazi record.

It would appear that subject has given someone a nice cover story, and it is our opinion that the CIC report, being the more innocent of the two, is the less credible. Of course, subject's little encounter with the CIC has been omitted from the PRQ. The presence of the Nachrichtendienst stamp and subject's frequent travel between Yugoslavia and Germany may possibly indicate that he had worked with the GIS. Assuming that his Lebenslauf as given the CIC is falsified, the fact that he was able to give a credible cover story and even convince the interrogating officer of his honesty may also tell of an IS background.

3. In addition to the above, another entry in his PRQ may shed some more light on the subject. He lists as a character reference KIBITZ-189, whom we do not know (having never seen him nor having any PRQ's) but whom KIBITZ-15 has retained on his reduced list of sixty-three agents. The only entry into KIBITZ-189's dossier is a highly derogatory memorandum of [] written about a subject with a name identical to KIBITZ-189 who was Nazi Bauernführer for Hessen. This states that subject, former National Socialist Bauernführer for Hessen and later SS-Sturmabführer as an agricultural organizer in German-occupied lands in Russia, had a very unsavory NSDAP background, including a political murder implication, and had been a deputy to the Reichstag from 1933-1945. More will be found out about KIBITZ-189 at a later and more propitious date, and if it is established that he is identical with the subject of []'s memorandum, we do not contemplate using him. The connection of KIBITZ-201 with KIBITZ-189, both apparently agriculturists, may indicate a deeper involvement than has yet come to light.

4. KIBITZ-201 has not met any of the KIBITZ case officers as of this writing. However, he is being considered on KIBITZ-15's list of sixty-three active agents mentioned in EGFA-552. We do not intend to make any direct contact with subject within the near future, and more than likely will not use him.

5. Should the Hungarian desk want specific details regarding KIBITZ-201, it is suggested that a non-KIBITZ case officer contact him directly to ascertain his potential agent value. KIBITZ-201 could perhaps be told that his name was obtained through an old CIC report or some such other plausible excuse.

APPROVED: []

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

HJS/afu